## THE STATE OF EUROPE

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1868. Lord Palmerston's subserviency to Louis Napo-Ben having finally become unbearable to the Enhas public, his popularity, founded exclusively on his fallacious reputation for upholding the honor of the English name, at once disappeared. When it became known that French spies were cooperating with English detectives in watching the refupees and their English friends; when a reward of £200 was offered for the apprehension of an Enwhich gentleman alleged to be implicated in the conpiracy against the Emperor, while his name does net appear in the indictment before the French court; when an English publisher was prosecuted for publishing a pamphlet on tyrannicide, and the English Parliament was bid to pass a bill solely for the satisfaction of Louis Napoleon, it was all ever with this truly English Minister. Lord Palmerston was scarcely aware of the brewing sterm. Last Friday, he rose as usual in the House, breating his opponents with contempt, but the House interrupted him with shouts of "Order," "Ques-tion." "Time" Bewildered by this unaccustomed tion," "Time!" Bewildered by this accise, he became polite, he stammered; he felt that the spell was broken, that his doom was sealed.

Lie spell was broken, that his doom was sealed. Nobody regrets him. For the last ten years, he "the old man of the sea" of the liberal party which could not escape his direction, and dispraced itself by such subserviency. The Noncon-formist, one of the most influential weekly papers, ustly remarks about him, after having acknowl-edged his unquestionable talents:

justly remarks about him, after having acknowledged his unquestionable talents:

\*\* Few men in modern times, we verily believe, have done so much toward the demoralization of political sentiment in this country. Since the noble Viscount's elevation to the premiership, we have marked with prefound regret a feeling creep gradually over society that success deserves our homage far before integrity, and that, provided the end be gained, it matters hitle what are the means employed. Our rising statemen might have sat at Lord Palmerston's feet year after year, indefinitely, without hearing from his fipe a single sentence tending to raise their standard of efficial virtue, to ennoble their aspirations, to give breath or depth to their character, or to inspire in their hearts a purer love fir the true, the great, and the good. Nothing magnanimous ever broke forth from him. His liberalism was always a myth—his sympathy with continental freedom, a popular delusion—his civis Romanus sum, a mere climax of oratory. The Emperor of the French over him a deeper debt of gratitude than any other man, and we question whether the old dynastic policy of Europe could have lost a more powerful support than by his fall."

It was expected that the Cheen would send for Lord John Russell upon the defeat of Lord Palmerston, since the Parliament contains a majority pledood.

John Russell upon the defeat of Lord Palmerston, since the Parliament contains a majority pledged to Parliamentary Reform, and Lord John, opposed to French dictation, as shown by his speech and rote, was certainly the best exponent of that majority, including even the servile Palmerstonian whigs, who, released from the "old man of the sea," would have gladly accepted the leadership of the traditional Reform Minister. The Peclites, and even the Manchester men of the stamp and position of Milner Gibson, would have supported him heartily, and a progressive, really Liberal Ministry would have at last been inauguarated. But this object of Palmerston and Prince Albert. The Parliament was to be punished, and Napoleon conciliated, and thus the Queen sent for the Earl of Derby. This was a very unpopular move. The Tories command no majority, either in the House or in the country, and therefore the Peelites refused to join the combination; but the Liberals, without any further hesitation, accept the new Ministry and are ready to give it a fair trial. A Tory Minis try, holding its power on sufferance, is certainly less dangerous to liberty than a Whig Administration always calculating upon Tory support, as has been the case for years past. A few years of opposition would do good to the Whigs, and cement a firm union between them and the Radicals. Whenever the Whigs have no share in the Government patronage, their principles get elevation and breadth;
while in office they are troublesome, reckless and
rapacious, guided exclusively by expediency and by
the desire to keep their places.

As to the Continent, Lord Palmerston's downfall

was greeted unanimously as a triumph of liberty the tone of the French official papers at once be same more subdued and less bullying, and Sardinia Switzerland and Belgium, all of them chilled by the cold breath of despotism from Paris, felt them-selves once more free; they know that the English mation has at last repudiated the ignominious tram-mels of the French alliance. Orsini has indeed hilled the alliance, and the agitation in England has not yet reached its climax. Every attempt of the new Ministry to reintroduce the obnoxious French bill may increase it to such extent as to endanger forever the popularity of the Queen.

The trial of Orsini began on Wednesday, and will

soon end in the execution of the four unsuccessful Syrannicides. Still, the proceedings give great alarm to the Imperial Court, since Orsini intends to prove to the Imperial Court, since Orsini intends to prove that Louis Bonaparte was kinself in 1829 a mem-ber of the Carbonari conspiracy, and that he then took the oath to murder any man designated by the leaders of the Society, his first obligation being, according to his oath, eternal hatred against all the oppressors of Italian liberty. The French papers are not allowed to give any but the official report of the trial, but The Daily News has a reporter at the A serious conflict is threatened between the

Prince of Prussia and the Ministers, which must nd to some more permanent arrangement as re-rds the Regency. The Prince, who is Regent pards the Regency. The Prince, who is Regent only for three months, desired to publish a kind of political amnesty: the Ministers, however, re-fused to sign it, alleging that such an act would ex-ceed the powers of the Regent pro tem. Accord-ingly, the Prince proposes to dismiss the Ministry, and the Ministers again reply that this exceeds his power. The question can only be settled by a final and permanent Regency of the Prince, or by the resumption of the royal duties by the invalid King.

The Emperor of Austria is much incensed agains the Emperor of Austria is much incensed against the Hungarian and Italian bishops and archbishops, who, notwithstanding the Concordat, do not in any way favor and abet the Austrianizing tendencies of the Court, and remain Hungarians and Italians as much as they ever were. In fact, all other classes being gagged and oppressed, the national opposition centers now in the Roman Catholic Episcopacy both centers now in the Roman Catholic Episcopacy both in Hungary and Italy.

The troubles in the north-western provinces of

Turkey, fostered by the Montenegrius, still con-tinue. They alarm the Austrians, who do not like a successful rising of a Slavonic population close to the Austrian frontier. Accordingly, Austria is ready Montenegro to its well-merited fate, and the Turkish expedition sent to repress the insurrection will not find any such obstacle in Austrian sympathies with Prince Danilo as in 1850. A. P. C.

THE KING OF DELHI.

THE KING OF DELHI.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the wife of Major (then Captain) Hodson, from Delhi:

"There is a report, which has been mischievously set about, and may have mischievous consequences, viz., that the King has the whole of his retinue, and has returned to his own apartments in the palace.

"This is perfectly untrue. I went with Mr. Saunders, the civil commissioner, and his wife to see the unfortunate and guilty wretch. We mounted a flight of stone steps, at the bottom and top of which was a European sentry. A small low door opened into a room, half of which was partitioned off with a grass matting called chitac; behind which was a woman cooking some atrocious compound, if I might judge from the smell. In the other half was a native bedstead—i. c., a frame of bamboo on four legs, with stead—i. c., a frame of bamboo on four legs, with grass rope strung across it; on this was lying and smoking a hookah an old man with a long white beard: grass rope strung acress it; on this was lying and smoking a hookah an old man with a long white beard; no other article of furniture whatever was in the room, and I am almost ashamed to say that a feeling of pity mingled with my disgust at seeing a man recently lord of an imperial city, almost unparalleled for riches and magnificence, confined in a low, close, dirty room, which the lewest slave of his household would scarcely have occupied, in the very palace where he had reigned supreme, with power of life and death, unframmeled by any law, within the precincts of a royal residence as large as a considerable sized town, streets, galleries, towers, mosques, forts, and gardens, a private and a public hall of justice, and innumerable courts, passages, and staircases. Its magnificence can only be equaled by the atrocities which have been committed there. But to go back to the degraded King. The boy, Jumma Bukt, repeated my name after Mr. Saunders. The old man raised his head and lacked at me, then muttered something I could not bear, and at the moment the boy, who had been called

from the opposite door, came and told me that his mether, the Begram, wished to see me. Mrs. Sam-ders then took possession of me, and we went on into a smaller, darker, dirtier room than the first, in which a smaller, darkt, where the women crowding round a com-mon 'charpoy,' or couch, on which was a dark, fat, shrewd, but sensual-looking woman, to whom my st-tention was particularly drawn. She took hold of my shrewd, our particularly drawn. She took hold of my hand (I shuddered a little) and told me that my hus-band was a great warrier; but that if the King's life and her son's had not been promised them by the gov and her son's had not been promised them by the government, the King was preparing a great army which would have annihilated us. The other women stood round in silence till her speech was finished, and then crowded round, asking how many children I had, and if they were all boys, examined my dress, and seemed particularly amused by my bonnet and parasol. They were, with one exception, coarse, low-coate women, as devoid of ornament as of beauty. Zeenat Mahal asked me (a great honor, I found, which I did not appreciate) to sit down on her bed, but I declined, as it looked so dirty. Mr. Saunders was much amused at my refusal, and told me it would have been more than my life was worth six months before to have done so, and I have no doubt of it."

A LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

A LFTTER FROM MAZZINI.

To the Editor of The London Dudy Nete.
Sire: In the Acte of Accusation against Orsini, and others, I find it stated that "Orsini, being appointed "in 1849 a Commissioner Extraordinary at Abcona, "committed excesses which led to his condemnation "for robbery with violence," &c.

Orsini was chosen by me, and appointed by the Roman Triumvirate, to go and repress, at any cost, political murders which a small number of misguided men were perpetrating in Ancona. He reached that town on the 21st of April, 1849, and in a few days fulfilled with uncommon zeal and energy, the task with men were perpetrating in Ancona. He reached the town on the 21st of April, 1849, and in a few days fulfilled, with uncommon zeal and energy, the task with which he had been intrusted. Not a single murder took place in Ancona after his appearance there. His conduct was unanimously praised. His language was worthy of his mission. The proofs may be seen in the efficial documents published by himself in a very incommendation of the conduction o

official documents published by himself in a very interesting pamphlet; in a Tract on Terrorism from the Society of the Friends of Italy; and in your own Parliamentary Correspondence, 1849.

The Acte a' Accusation declares that Orsini-was, in 1855, arrested at Vienna, and suspected of having plotted the death of the Austrian Emperor. Orsini was arrested at Hermanstadt, in Hungary, and never suspected of such a design. Not a single question in the trial he underwent at Mantua bears the slightest reference to it.

Whatever opinion of Orsini may be entertained by Whatever opinion of Orsini may be entertained by those who frantically appeal to heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do quietly witness, without a single word of indignation, the lasting murder of a whole people in Rome, none have the right of taxing Orsini with dishonesty, then, and concussion. The agents of Louis Bapoleon ought to be contented with beheading his enemies, without calumniating them. I am, &c., JOSEPH MAZZINI.

February 25.

"Republic means humanity, not cruelty—liberty, not tyran-ny—order, not anarchy. He who thinks otherwise marders the republic,"—Orsin's Proclamation of the 27th of April, 1849. I Memorie e Document intorno al Governo della Republica Romano, di Felice Orsini.—Nizzo, 1850.

DUELING. A letter from Konigsburg of the 16th ult. says:
"When on the 11th Gen. de Plehwe presented himself at Trutenau, and Councillor Jachmann refused to receive him, he asked to speak to Lieut. Jachmann. receive him, he asked to speak to Lieut, Jachmann, who conducted him to his room and made him sit down. The General asked whether it was by order of his paren's that he had refused admission to the house to his (the General's) son, and the Lieutenant replied in the affirmative. The General then asked whether he (the Lieutenant) shared in the opinion of his paren s in the matter, to which the Lieutenant replied that his opinion had no hing to do with the affair, but that as he was interrogated on the subject he was bound to declare that his views on the subject perfectly coincided with those of his family. 'If that is the case,' said the General, 'you are an infamous fectly coincided with those of his family. 'If that is the case,' said the General, 'you are an infamous wretch, and you shall fight me to the death,' and he then retired. The Lieutenant laid the affair before the Council of Honor of his regiment, who for three days made vain efforts to bring about an analcable arrangement. Gen. de Plehwe admitted the correctness of the facts advanced by the Lieutenant, but refused to come to any understancing with the Council of Honor, saying that, as a general, he knew what he had to do. A duel with ni tols at eight paces distance, took place on the 15th. pit tols at eight paces distance, took place on the 15th, in presence of Captain de Schlichting, the second of the General; Lieutenant de Lehwaldt, second of M. Jachmann; and a council of honor composed of five officers. The General advanced to within two paces officers. The General advanced to within two paces of the barrier and armed. Seeing that his adversary did not move, he called out in a loud voice, 'Lieutenant Jachmann, what does this mean! I do not understand it; you must fire.' The Lieutenant shook his head, but did not move. 'Gentlemen,' said the Genera!, 'I beg you to advise the Lieutenant to fire. As Jachman still remained motionless, the seconds observed that the General might fire first if he chose. As Jachman still remained motionless, the seconds observed that the General might fire first if he chose, observed that the General might fire first it he chose, and he did so. The ball entered the adversary's mouth, broke the jaw, and passed out at the neck. After staggering for a moment, Jachmann advanced a few paces and fired. His ball entered the heart of the General, who fell dead on the spot. Every one who had been engaged in this unfortuate affair rendered homage to the moderation and conciliatory spirit evinced by Lieutenant Jachmann."

On the occasion of the Te Deum which the Greek Rayss at Constantinople caused to be sing on account of the escape of the Emperor Napoleon, the Greek Patriarch summoned before him the Archbishop who had officiated, and reproached him very sharply for having used for the Emperor of the French the same terms in the liturgy as he (the Patriarch) had used on terms in the liturgy as he (the Patriarch) had used on the previous day for King Otho, adding that the Ro-man Catholic sovereigns were heretics, &c. This affair caused so much noise that the Porte was obliged to interfere, and impose silence on the intolerant Pa-

THE STADE TOLL.

THE STADE TOLL.

Of the 5,000 ships that pay the Stade toll, every year, about 1,830 are English bottoms, and the total amount requisite to release our trade with Hamburg and the North of Europe from this impost is about £200,060. It might be too much to expect Hanover to make us a present of this value, although courtesy, if not justice, might seem to prompt her to it; but, at any rate, it seems a very ill return for all the benefit that State has derived from its connection with England if it should refuse permission to the latter to have

any rate, it seems a very in return for an the benefit at State has derived from its connection with England if it should refuse permission to the latter to buy up this toll at its fair value. Our Government did nothing in the matter of the Sound duce until the United States drove them to it by taking the initiative, and it seems very possible that cousin Jonathan will take precedence of us in this matter also.

It was confidently expected that the President of the United States would, in his last Mossage to Congress, announce that steps had already been taken in the right direction in this matter, and, although that expectation was disappointed at the time, it is nearly as confidently expected now that very shortly instructions will be received by some North German representatives of the United States to go forward. Unless the information which has reached us be incorrect, very strong representations on this subject have for a long time past been duly received at Washington. The United States and Denmark have at length come to an agreement as to the amount payable by the for-The United States and Denmark have at length come to an agreement as to the amount payable by the former to the latter on account of the light and buoy dues in the Sound; this amount has been fixed at \$393,011, and is to be paid into the hands of a Danish agent in London. When that ceremony has been performed, the former treaty of amity and navigation, which had been suspended by this act of the United States, will return into force. [Liverpool Times.

## FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Feb. 25, 1858. The overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry has, as you might suppose, been much talked of here. But with all the talk, the interest taken in Gibson's censure amendment and in its consequences is lively rather than grave. A very few Republicans. Legitimiste and Orleaniste, the eagerness of whose wishes constantly misleads their judgments, think they see the beginning of serious difficulties between the Governments of France and England, and a consequent serious embarrassment to Louis Napoleon. Sensible men are persuaded that the Derby Cabinet, with Louis Napoleon's old friend, Lord Malmesbury, for Foreign Minister, threatens ne danger to the alliance. The strongest proof of this is to be found in the quotations at the Bourse for the past five days; the greatest decline of the Three per Cents occasioned by the English news was less than one per cent, and the quotations of the last two days are only a half per cent below what they were a week ago. If the Conspiracy for-Murder bill should now fail of becoming a part of English law, why the Emperor will pocket the vexation. As for the affront, there is none for him to pocket. The two Governments have kept on good terms. Roebuck, Milner Gibson, and the vote of censure, are offsets to De Morey, Bilandt, and the addresses of the swashbuckler colonels. Both parties are now quits. There is no danger of a rupure of the alliance.

The Loi des Suspects was put to vote last Friday. It passed of course. What is not so much course, there was an opposition minority of twenty four, which would certainly have been increased to thirty if all the members of the Legislative Body had been present. The discussion of the law, which occupied ten sessions, was published with a fuliness altogether unusual in the official reports of the legislative doings. Although no bewie-knives, canes, elenched fists, slang or profanity were introduced into the debates, they bore quite a likeness to the debates of a free assembly. Speeches on both sides seem to have been much in earnest; their arguments pro and con were, however, only such as Government efficials and publicists have already presented on one side, and as common sense suggests to every friend of Liberty on the other. That the latter should have been suffered in public print caused some wonder. What is most noticeable in the speeches of the Government advocates of the law, is the constant effort to soften down and explain away its most obnoxious features, without, however, proposing to change its loose and flexible phraseology and its alarmingly arbitrary character. These advocates urge as their strongest argument in justification of the new measures of public safety. that all the old laws put together are not enough to prevent conspiracies, nor to interrupt those "mysterious communications" which the factions in all parts of France receive from the exiled chiefs of their party. And with such confession of impotence from such a quarter, all foreign nations are to be taken to task for "harboring assassins" becoming doubtful now whether even Belgium and Piedmont will pass the conspiracy for-murder laws

that France has asked for.

The new Senatus Consultum of the 17th is published. It ordains that no one shall be elected or present himself as a candidate for election to the Corps Législat f, unless he shall have deposited at the prefecture of the department where the elec-tion is to take place, and at least a week before it does take place, a writing signed by himself, con-taining this formula: "I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor." This will remind your readers of the regulations under which the Slavery clause in the Lecompton Consti-tution was presented to the people. The object of the measure is to prevent the renewal of opposition manifestations," such as Cavaignac's election last

The trial of Orsini and his accomplices begins to-day, and will be closed by Saturday at latest. I can send no report of proceedings and result before can send no report of proceedings and result before the next steamer. It is doubtful whether the con-tumacious Bernard, who will probably be con-demned here, be found guilty in London. It is thought that Thomas Allsop, by help of whose name and passport Orsini lived openly in Paris for several weeks, is by this time on your side of the water. You will have seen by the English papers that Allsop was acquainted with Samuel Taylor of Birmingham, who is said to have manufactured the Birmingham, who is said to have manufactured the regicide bombs. But vastly more curious information than that is to be found in the French journals Thus, I read in one of them that Allsop wrote the biography of this Samuel Taylor, who is therefore evidently none other than Samuel Taylor, who is therefore evidently none other than Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and that "Landor, Charles Lamb, and many other "English Chartists, were his familiar friends." Ah! that poor Elia were alive to write us an essay on this!

Your correspondent, sitting here, as it were, on the bank, to report impartitly what floats past on the current of the week's history, must not be blamed for the collocation of the finest apples with other less dignified things. It is a queer world, this of ours. If it were not, there never could have been a law-suit such as has been pleaded about, referred, deferred and finally judged by the civil tri-bunal of St. Lo. The case was brought by M. Lemaitre, who demanded 2,000 francs damages from his landlord, M. Gaillard, as indemnification of harms suffered by himself, wife and children cutaneously, and by his furniture in the joints and varnish thereof, said harms baving been inflicted while he occupied the premises of said Gaillard, by certain co-tenants who paid no rent-known as punaises in the French tongue, parenthetically defined by Dr. Webster cimices lectularii, named in the vernacular by steamboat travelers generally, with apostrophetic damnatory epithets, b-b-gs. The case was gravely entertained by the Court, which, pending a final decision, ordered an examination by medical and upholstering experts of Lemaitre's sufferings. Meantime the landlord, fearing he should be condemned in damages, instituted in suit against another tenant, charging him with hav-ing introduced the b-b-s with his bedding. With this a tailor who made Lemaitre's clothes is implicated; and so the trial, what with hearings and reports and adjournments, threatened to be as com-plex and protracted as a chancery suit. In a fit of impatience, as it would seem from the imperfect report before me, the Court broke it short off with a decision that Lemaitre should pay the costs and settle privately with his landlord, and the half dozen during the litigation.

The customers who sat at Madame Busque's round table to dinner last Monday were pleased to see a wreath of immortelles encircling the portrait of Washington, which was suspended on the walls of her little eating room, as she informs all inquirers, by "Monsieur D. Piatt d'heureuse mémoire."
Round about the frame thereof was blue tissue
paper, cut ornamentally, and set off with gilt spangles. And when the eating was over with, Madame Busque brought forth a bottle of champagne, and stately, old-fashioned glasses borrowed for the occa-sion, and begged that Messieurs would accept the tone," which we did, combining, for economy's sake, our bonored hostess's health and the memory of the great Pater Patriæ in one sentimental draught. No stupid speeches were made, but there was "uninterrupted hilarity." until the company retired at 74 This, so far as I know, was the only pub ic celebration of Washington's Birthday this by the Americans in Paris. Hospitable Mr. Mason gave a ball and handsome entertainment to a large number of his countrymen and of French guests, on the 22d; but as this, though somewhat of a pro on the 220; our as this, though somewhat of a pro-bono publico nature, was, after all, properly a private party, a newspaper reporter has properly nothing to do with its details. Curious and imag-inative readers may make out their own list of the lovely and charming Mistresses and Misses A. B. et cetera, to M, and of the more or less distinguished Colonels and Messrs. N. O. P. et-ceters, to Izzard, who were doubtless present, as they always are on such occasions; fill out their initials from the di-rectory, and add epithets to your taste from the last personalities of the last Newport or Sara

The week has been strangely fertile in sickness in high places. To begin at the top, latitude 55° 40'. The King of Denmark lies sick with erysipelas at The King of Pennara hes sea with eryspens at Copenhagen. The Prince Regent of Prussia is laid up with a newly sprained foot. Our Prince Nape-leon fell with his horse last Friday and hurt his foot. Marshal Bosquet had an attack of something foct. Marshal Rosquet had an attack or something very like apoplexy a few days ago as he was riding out. Lamartine had an alarming grippe, from which, happily, he is now recovering. The Princess Joa-chim Murat and her husband, by virtue of spirited horses and a tipsy coachman, were tipped over is d severely hurt, though not dangerously. The celebrated Father Ravignan is dying. Cardinal Savelli died last Friday at Rome. Four other Italian Cardinals are reported as dangerously ill. It is not two weeks since another Cardinal died at Rome—the wealthiest of all the Cardinals, by the way. It was apropos of the dispositions of is will, by which he left the mass of his fortune to nephew and only a hundred france to buy masses his soul, that Father Prout said this expurgato for his soul, that Father From said this expurgato-rial appropriation seemed very small, considering the Cardinal's future liabilities. Father Pront is at present the Paris correspondent of *The London* Globe: sparks of the old wit often flash out in his

letter.
The funeral of Lablache, whose remains were brought here from Naples, was celebrated with great musical pourp at the Madeleine last Saturday. The Requiem of Mozart was performed on the occasion by the artistes of the Italian Opera.

An opera which has already been favorably received at Naples is said to be in preparation.

ceived at Naples is said to be in preparation at the Italian theater here. It is entitled Dou Desiderio, and is composed by Prinze Joseph Poniatowski. Amateurs of old china, old pottery, old carved work and all sorte of old mick-macks and antiquarian playthings, had a fine opportunity to indulge their fashionable passion and pay enormous prices at a sale last week of a large and rare collection of these conventional valuables. I give the prices obtained for these articles at this sale, to show the ragaries of taste å la mode: Two little medallions in carved wood, very delicately cut, it is true, were bid off for 4,250 francs by Rothschild—Thiers, the historian, had offered 4,000 france for them; a pastel miniature of Walter Scott, done on parchiment by Madame de Mirbel, brought but 300 france, and pendant, by a less celebrated artist, of Fenimore Cooper, was sold for only 75 francs. Just at present, the whim of rich collectors runs in favor of antique oddities and curiosities rather than of paintings.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CRISIS.

The Constitution and refers in the following terms to be publication in the Moniteur of Count Walewski a lapatch, which was repeatedly alluded to in the course

of the late debate:
"The publication in the Moniteur of the dispatch "The publication in the Moniteur of the dispatch addressed on the 20th January by Count Wale wski to Count de Persigny was the object of certain observations difficult to account for. The Moniteur certainly had the andoubted right to reproduce this document on the morrow of the day that it had been laid before the House by Lord Palmerston, without waiting for the receipt in Paris of the London journals, with an Eaglish translation of the text. It was advisable that the French journals should not incent the risk of altering the highly important terms of this dispatch by a double translation. This precaution of the Moniteur is justified by a second fact, which we will now mens justified by a second fact, which we will now men-ion. The diplomatic documents emanating from the reach Government are distinguished by a rare quality: French Government are distinguished by a rare quality; they are always drawn up in the clearest and most precise terms. Nevertheless, a speaker in the House sought to discover in a phrase of this dispatch an accusation directed against England, who was represented as raising political assassination to the dignity of a doctrine. Bad faith is displayed in this method of terturing a text which clearly declared that England had unfortunately become the refuge of the chiefs of a party, which, in fact, raises a doctrine out of political assassination."

The Pays maintains that the Anglo-French alliance is above the vicksitudes of a Minister or a Cabinet.

s above the vicissitudes of a Minister or a Cabinet.

It says:
"Lord Palmerston, in spite of his advanced age, has "Lord Palmerston, in spite of his advanced age, has displayed, of late years, in the direction of the politi-ori affairs of his country, the rarest gits of a states man. The Minister who entered public his by receiving from Lord Castlereagh the post of Secretary of War. from Lord Ca-tlereagh the post of Secretary of War, at the hottest veried of the struggle between England and imperial France, had thrown off all his old prejudices and the recollections of his younger days; and his great sagacity, embracing the true interests of England and of Europe, had led him to become the most persevering and the most able defender of the French alliance. Is it for this that Lord Palmeraton has failen? Are we to interpret his fall as a check to the alliance? We do not believe this. The alliance loses in the noble lord a superior mind and a tried devotion; but this alliance rises superior to persons or to individual will; it represents the new interests of civilization; and we do not believe that a single party exists in England that has not inscribed the French alliance at the head of its pregramme." illiance at the head of its programme.

The following is from the Presse:
"Those who have followed with attention the cur rent of the discussion in Parliament, as also in the press and out of doors, will attribute this vote to two different motives. The spirit of opposition, the desire of giving a check to ministers, figure largely in the decision; but it would be unjust not to record a certain scatinent of pride and of national susceptibility, which

easily aroused in England."

L. Pays of the 24th ult. says that the character and opinions of the principal personages comprising the new English Cabinet give full assurance of the main tenance and consolidation of the alliance between the

two countries.

According to the Paris correspondence of Le Nora the immediate return of the Count de Persigny to Lon-don is regarded as a proof that the Government does not look upon the change of the Cabinet with apprebension, or considers that the vote of the House of Commons on Friday in any respect impairs the Angio French alliance. Le Nord adds: It is oven probable that the new Cabinet, after having replied to the dis patch of Count Walewski, will take the initiative in a new proposition for satisfying the demands of France.

## KANSAS.

THE CONVENTION. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., March 3, 1858. In a week we have the election for delegates to Constitutional Convention. In two weeks more we have the Convention itself. Yesterday was the day fixed on pretty generally through the Territory for nominating Conventions to bring candidates before the people. A county Convention was in session in this place during the most of yesterday, and nominated ten candidates, the number allotted to this county. Of these, four from Lawrence, two from Lecompton, one from Blooming ten, and the other three from other parts of the district. In Leavenworth, an attempt to nominate was made on Saturday night last, but failed. A stormy and excited session there on what the Convention should or should not do, consumed the night, and necessitated an adjournment until Monday. I learn that nominations have been made there, but how I cannot say.

This new Convention movement wears some curious aspects. Of the strict, technical legality of these steps, I presume there can be no doubt. But Denver affects to doubt. With a shrewdness that does his head more credit than his heart, he interposes no apparent objections. He issues no proclamations thereon, makes no speeches. He began by rotting the hill is his needed or rather by an by putting the bill in his pocket, or rather by an overstrained effort to do so. When he has been addressed, he simply says that it is no law, but he quietly allows others to think and act as they please popular feeling will be a safety-valve. He and his master can assume that everything this Convention does is lawless: time enough. This Constitutional Convention will serve the purpose of effectually killing the old Topeka Constitution; and when that is done completely, it will be time enough to squeeze to death a successor that has its fate foreshadowed

in that of the People's Constitution.

Our Governors and Presidents are gamblers. They throw the political dice with a remorseless They throw the political dice with a remorseless hand. They calculate the chances cruelly. They rule the world by thue of its vices, and lean upon all the corrupt elements of society as their legitimate helpers. Before this new Constitution is born, they have villaniously determined that it shall share the fate of the people's Constitution. Fools they were who thought there was an atom of sincerity in the pretense that the Topeka Constitution was objectionable merely because it had not grown out of the Territorial Legislature. Every step that will give the government of Kansas to its people, and, as a consequence, Kansas to freedom, will be objec-tionable. The rights of the people are the lightest feathers in the balance. The same remorseless enemy will work for Slavery and the interests of

Slavery.

Already the Administration interests are quietly but busily at work. Their argument is that the Free-State men should take the Lecompton Constitution: that they will have power enough to manage it and change the instrument; and that such a ourse will be the only legitimate one, the only pos-ible one, the one for property interests, the one that will secure peace, on which pecuniary inter-ests hang. Thus is it hoped to secure the selfish interests. The result of State elections under the new Constitution will send disappointed and reck-less ambition affoat. The agents of the cunning Administration can pick them up and set them at mischief. The fate of Topeka may thus be the fate of the new State Constitution. Thus cunningly do the slimy serpents work. Slavery goes on steadily,

In the face of this the expectation is that the pec ple will be united on their new Constitution; that all the old schisms, so artfully fomented by the enemy, will be obliterated. Such are the hopes and the prospect. Still, I think it is more than likely that the Constitution about to be found in the constitution of the constitution about to be found in the constitution about Constitution about to be framed will be the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

From Our Special Correspondent
LAWRENCE, K. T., March 4, 1858.

All the men who volunteered to defend the Osage valley from the Missouri force under Clarke, have returned. A heavy force of dragoons has been at Fort Scott for more than a week. The Border Ruffians are not much more pacific. I learn that they keep about Barneville, and a little store on the

Missouri side of the border, and fears are entertained that they may do mischief under protection of the troops. They threaten to commence their villainy in the shape of legal persecution. How long the troops may remain at Fort Scott I cannot

learn. The weather is once more beautiful. Already a few emigrants begin to arrive. Kansas affords the finest opportunity that could be offered to emigrants of the more intelligent and enterprising sort. There is a deep-seated Anti-Slavery sentiment among its people. Those who are at all fitted for settling in ew countries will find Kansas one of the best fields for the enterprise or labor of the squatter.

been removed The Marshal, Mr. Dennist has He perished, politically, because his "Democracy" could not be sufficiently Border Ruffian. It is reported that Brindly, of the land office, is also re-

moved, because he opposes the Lecompton swindle.

There are rumors of the Shawnee lands being at last legally open, but it seems that there are doubts. The plat, which shows where the Indian locations are made, was sent from Washington some time ago, but was filched from the Post-Office, somewhere on the route, it is reported at Westport, and the squatters have to wait until another can be

The militia are still being enrolled in spite of Denver's advisatory proclamation. The great topic of interest now is the Constitutional Convention. Orators are in the field, and the election comes of next week. I expect a bull in politics for the next LAWRENCE, K. T. March 5, 1858.

Kansas is awaiting its destiny. The public sense of danger seems blunted. The news brought from day to day of proceedings at Washington does not seem to have as marked effect as might be proposed. It is partly because the people have got used to it, like the cels to the skinning, and partly because they feel too strong to realize a sense of danger. The Border Ruffians have chiefly fled. Those who remain are as meek as lambs, and most of them make a virtue of denouncing the Lecompton Constitution, or, at least, of saying "they wish it had been submitted to the people." Border Ruffians dare hardly show a face in Kansas, there does not really appear to be much cause of danger. What would a theoretical Government amount to? Will the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution better reconcile the people here to the Calhounites! The people ask such questions, and are comparatively easy. vet many are awake to the importance of the crisis, and nearly all say they are ready for it. Indeed

the masses are.

The interest felt in the present elections for the Constitutional Convention serves to lead the public mind from other objects. Then a State election for State officers will quickly follow. Believing, as they do, that this new Government will be the de facto Government, it is not surprising that those who are, or wish to be, public men, should be engrossed by it. Public sentiment, indeed, is just in the fit state for a report from Congress of the reception of the Lecompton swindle to fall like a bombshell. The public here do not distract themselves so very much about it as to waste their powder. From the rural districts, proceedings of meetings and resolutions come up very frequently, and these declare resist-ance to the Lecompton Constitution in all cases. Here, resolutions nauseate. There have, indeed been resolutions enough.

We have in Kansas to-day 2,516 United States

troops. They are kept here at an annual cost of close on \$4,000,000. "Squatter Sovereignty rather expensive. One tenth part of that w maintain a respectable Territorial Government. The people of the several States are taxed four millions people of the several States are taxed four millions to ruin Republican Government, and protect Bor-der-Ruffiandom in its vaillainy. It costs that to keep the "factious majority" in subjection. It costs that for the foolish effort to plant Slavery in Kansas. What is the worst of it for the oligarchy, it can't do it. They pay too dear for their whistle, or rather the people of these United States have to pay too dear for the Pro-Slavery whistle. Perhaps the experiment is merely to inaugurate the new system of "Democracy," and Kansas is to witness an experiment which it is designed to extend. Kansas has been declared "almost" in rebellion, by James Buchanan, and threatened as if she was altogether so, because she has in the mildest manner possible, set her face against Border Ruffian and Slavery-Extending villainy. Had the people of the States elected Fremont President, it would not have been a whit less of rebellion. I think it is likely that the precedent now set in Kansas of reducing a "factious majority" with the regular army is likely to be extended. Why should it not be? If it is not, the whole system may be ruined.

What then is to be done! Are Calhoun & Co. to

come back at the head of an army! If they do not, I would not recommend them to come back at all. The begus State Legislature might, indeed, as has been suggested, meet under the guns of Fort Leav-enworth, elect two Scuators, and then vanish: but what is to become of Gov. Marshall & Co.? Mus they always have an army too? Are the other they always have an army too? Are the other States of the Confederacy to pay \$4,000,000 per annum to keep him going! And that would be a mere drop in the bucket. Every bogus officer they made would need an army. Every theriff would need a regiment at his heels. The courts of law would need to be enfilled with soldiers. Besides, who would pay-the taxes! Who would buy property at sheriff sales, even if it was found safe to have sales? The people of the States would have to nay the whole expense of the house would have to pay the whole expense of the bogus State Government: everything, from the per diem of the Legislature to the mint juleps and cigars of the Governor.

Perhaps they think that if once admitted, Missouri could be called in, after a regular fishion—à la Shannon's militia—and that the matter could be managed thus. If either the Washington or Missouri border Ruffians think so, let them try it. I venture to predict that the first Missouri army that crosses the border for such a purpose will get a good drubbing. Most of the predict has the second drubbing. sound drubbing. Most of the people here would relish that rather than otherwise. There are a few old scores to settle. The fact is, the Missourians know that it is not very safe to try any such pro-

All of these calculations of the oligarchs must prove futile. There is no possible help for it. Sysiphus with his stone was as hopeful an object. President Buchanan and his Border Ruffians re-

mind one of Michael Scott and his brownies. It will be remembered that the celebrated necromancer last mentioned secured the services of these the prince of darkness, on the bargain that the mo-ment he failed to find them work, they should carry away the wizard. He set them at many wonderfu tasks, but no matter how arduous, they were back next night demanding a job of Michael. They cleft a mountain in three, and threw another in the ocean, with many other more wonderful works, which I would by no means liken to the achievements of the Border Ruffians. At last the necromancer, driven o his wit's end, set them to twist the sands of the sea-shore into ropes. Accordingly, as the veracious chronicle relates, the little coils of these industrious brownies may be seen as the tides go out, even to this day, for the next tide destroys their labor and makes it endless. Has Buchanan set his "brown ies" to a similar task—making a government not of the people in a republic? Every wave of popular sentiment blots out their labors. They may coil and coil-forever, but "Squatter Sovereignty" can never give a vital wiggle until the love of republican lib-erty is blotted out from the hearts of the people.

orrespondence of The Missouri Democrat.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

WYANDOT CITY, March 2, 1808.
Yesterday our cuty was one year old, and, being her birth-day, an election was held under our new City Charter, as you will see, for the following officers, and the corrected ticket herewith shows you the result. We polled, in all, 380 votes. Considering that a large number of our citizens are absent, the vote speaks well for our fast young city. After all sorts of trickery, by mixing up tickets in all sorts of ways, in order to deceive the people, we have redeemed Wyandot, and she now stands before the world a Free-Labor city, at the mouth of the Kansas River, being the first Free-Labor town is Kansas on the Missouri River. The Lecomptonites are thoroughly dismayed at their dissater. Our Mayor is a man of nerve, and ready to take the responsibility, when it may be required of him. He will at once create an efficient police, for the protection of persone and property in the city. He is protection of persons and property in the city. He is true and reliable, having been well tried and found aithful to kis party and bie own high personal honor.

Our city to-day contains, from the most reliable is formation, a population of 1800 people. In a word Wyandot stands thoroughly redeemed by the Paster men, and they deserve all praise for their wall and hard fought battle. Yesterday will be long removed by the property holders in Wyandot. Exceptains may now regard our city as a place where the rights are to be respected, and the guards of a whole some city government thrown around their property, with promptness and certainty.

The following is the ticket elected:

For Major-George Rewell.

The following is the close exceeded.

For Mayor-George Rassell.

For Aldermen.—Wm. McKey.

(Dunglas Dem.), S. D. McDouald, Joseph Speck, S. W. Barby.

Dr. J. E. Bennett (Pro-Slavery), J. W. Dyer.

For Marchal—Chathes W. Patterson.

For City Attorney—Barzhai Gray.

For City Leginder.—O. B. Gum.

For Recorder.—D. C. Collier.

For Recorder.—D. C. Collier.

For Recorder—D. C. Collier, For Assessor—Horatio Waldo. For Treasurer—W. N. Canfield. For Street Communicationer—E. J. Quirk.

GOVERNMENT ESPIONAGE.

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From the Learenworth (Kansus) Trans.

His screen highness and royal majeaty, James Pachanan, hing and autocratthat he is, has been the fine of our Presidents to employ secret agents and spice in imitation of the despotic sovereigns of Europe. When he assumed the reins of Government he sent out in Kansas a fellow by the name of Martin, whom he is structed to deg the steps and watch the movements of men and parties. Martin played his ignominious part to perfection. He forwarded lying reports about Waiker and Stanton to Washington, and these gestlements about Brindle and Dennis. Off went the heads of these officials. He exalted Calboun, Headerson and other specious scoundreis, who were instantive rewarded with the confidence and patronage of the President.

ident.

But this is not all. It is in testimony that this Mantin, while visiting Leavenworth City, roomed with
Calhoun, at No. 27 Planters' House. From the
"den" two letters were written. One to Danforth—
Missouti ruffian—who was besought to have sare
Missouti vote polled at Delaware Crossing. The
bearer of this was John D. Henderman. The chief
letter was written to an ultra Pro-Slavery man appelware Crossing, and the contents have not aware Crossing, and the contents have not aware Crossing and the contents have not

letter was written to an ultra Pro-Slavery ma at Delaware Crossing, and the contents have not, as yet been made public. The bearer of this was no less a person than Martin—the Government apy.

Putting this and that tegether, it makes out a pretty clear case, and almost establishes the proposition, beyond the possibility of successful contraction, that Calboun and Martin concocted the Delaware-Crossing fraud, by which it was sought to distrachies the bronest vote of our country. In addition, Martin telegraphed to Washington immediately after the election, and before he could possibly have heard of the returns, that the Pro-Slavery candidates to the State Legals. and before he could possibly have beard of the returns, that the Pro-Slavery candidates to the State Legal ture and all the Pro-Slavery State officers were elected by a large majority. Calhoun stated the same infamous falsehood at Weston. Again, this Martia has wilfied, slandered and abused the Free State party without stint. He has purposely misrapresented there object and aim, and made them out traitors, rebel

and fanatics.

It is a customary and sensible usage to hang any when caught and exposed. Although we do not recommend this in Martin's case, he certainly exerve

From The St. Louis Republican, March & Several gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday

several gentemen arrived in this city federal evening from Kansas Territory.

A letter from a correspondent at Westport, dated the 5th, gives us some items of news. Adams and O'Hara, who were implicated in the shooting of Ker, at Tecumseh, have escaped from the Free-State guard—knocked down, it is supposed, with a handle of—silver.

The report was current at Westport that Gen. Cel.

The report was current at Westport that Gen. Of houn had written to Gov. Denver to take the evidence of the Judges of the Election at Delaware Crossing, a asto get a correct return from them without coercies: asto get a correct return from them without coercin; and that the Black Republicans, fearing that a fix statement would be made to the Governor, and is order to prevent any conflict with that which had been previously obtained by them, had attempted to abdust them and carry them into Iowa.

One of the Judges, Isaac Mundee, died on Saturlay last, when twenty miles from home. He was shot is the head, and from the fact that the whole of the back

part of his head was blown off, it was though Dankes, finding him of too stern stuff for murdered him.

A letter dated Fort Scott, February 24, 2570; "A A letter dated Fort Scott, February 24, says, "A "company of Lane's men, under Captains, Bine and Montgomery, have taken Fort Scott—not a gus was fired, and no damage was done in loss of life. These bands are organized, one on the Osage, the other to Sugar Mound. They are doing considerable damage by robbing stores and stealing horses. Last Tannday night, a neighbor, by the name of Tate, formerly Sheriff of Linn County, Miscouri, was robbed of \$800 by Lane's men. The Sheriff of our county is a major under Lane."

The clerks of the Shawnes election precipet, who The clerks of the Shawnee election precinct, who

The clerks of the Shawnes election present, we were taken forcibly to Lawrence, and compeled, nodes threats of death, to give testimony against the legality of the returns from that precinct, are preparing a certificate under eath, that they give the testimony they did to save their lives, and that under so other circumstances, would they have given such certificate.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT THE ALTON PENITENTIARY.

From The St. Louis Democrat, March 10.

To The Alton Courier of yesterday morning sees indebted for the following particulars of one of the most singular and terrible tragedies ever knows to have occurred in the whole country. The Courier's account of the circumstances was close night at 12 o'clock. The special dispatch to this effice, giving further details, and the results of the tragely was received at a late hour last night. The Course 88y#:

giving forther details, and the results of the tragely was received at a late hour last night. The Center says:

"One of the most singular case which ever case under our observation, or in our reading, securely yesterday morning at the penitentiary in this city.
"A convict named Hall, from Chiesgo, who is see serving out a second term, formed the idea of sequing his liberty in the following method. He pushed his opportunity shortly after breakfast, and that is other guasd was in the hall surrounding the olis, atcept Mr. Crabb, whom he knocked down and stund by a severe blow on the head, then dragged his into one of the lower cells, tied Crabb's hands behind it back, fastened the cell door by mease of a stile in the receipt of the lower cells, tied Crabb's hands behind it back, fastened the cell door by mease of a stile in the receipt of the lower cells, then dragged his into one of the lower cells, tied Crabb's hands behind it back, fastened the cell door, and threatened crab with death, unless he was allowed to go at liberty.

"This most daring attempt was soon knows, as promptly brought Col. Buckmaster and his guards he spot. The convict threatened Crabb with install death if any attempt was made upon the door, his ing his knife within a couple of inches of Crabb's breast. For upward of an hour Col. Buckmaster his guards watched-an epportunity to shoot him, his there being but one opening in the door, and the quite small, he kept Crabb constantly between his and the opening, so that he could only be reached through Crabb's body.

"Thus matters coulinued until noon, when Crabb made some effort to open the door, but was immediately cut severely in the hand by the convict. During the day the convict stated his toras of submisses to be a revolver, loaded by humself, a full slid eliticate day the convict attend his toras of submisses to be a revolver, loaded by humself, a full slid eliticate day the convict and his discretion; but up to 12 o'clock learning the load of the secundary of the submisses of the submisse

that, active operations were not pushed forward.

Those best informed think there is now very little day.

Those best informed think there is now very little darger of his putting his threat into execution, as he must
know that death would instantly be his lot.

"Hall, the convict, is represented to be a most deperate secundrel. In view of his sharacter and his
threats, our citizens were much alarmed for the safety
of Crabb, who is well known and highly approxisted,
and who has a family residing in the city.

"Yesterday, everything was done which could be
done consistently with Crabb's safety. No chance
would the convict give for any injury to himself, as
he either studiously kept the guard between him and
the grating, or laid dewin against the door, and out
the reach of a shot. He professed to have no ill feeling to Crabb, but had deliberately plauned this method
of gaining his liberty, and would kill Crabb and then
himself unless he was pardoned and taken out in the
manner stated. manner stated.

"Before our readers see this account this morning, the desperado will either have been taken or hilled